DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 304 163 IR 052 673

AUTHOR Hess, Elmer B., Comp.
TITLE Atlases in the Collection of Moellering Memorial Library, Valparaiso University. A Selected and Annotated Bibliography.
PUB DATE Nov 88
NOTE 56p.
PUB TYPE Reference Materials - Bibliographies (131)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Academic Libraries; Annotated Bibliographies; *Atlases; Higher Education; *Library Collections
IDENTIFIERS Valparaiso University IN

ABSTRACT

Following a brief discussion of the evolution of the atlas and its importance as a library reference tool, an annotated description is provided of each atlas found in this university library collection. Items in the bibliography are arranged in the following categories: (1) world atlases; (2) regional atlases; (3) national atlases; (4) state atlases; and (5) thematic atlases, including agriculture, the Bible and Holy Lands, economic, geology, geomorphology, history, marine, minerals, military, population, transportation, and water. An index of authors/producers and titles is provided. (CGD)

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# ATLASES IN THE COLLECTION OF MOELLERING MEMORIAL LIBRARY VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY

## A SELECTED AND ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Compiled and Annotated
by Elmer B. Hess,
Documents/Map Librarian

NOVEMBER 1988

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INTRODUCTION:

Atlases are important and necessary reference books in any library. A collection of maps, usually bound together, usually published in one language, with uniform symbols and projections, but not necessarily in uniform scale, is called an "atlas. The name is derived from the mythical Greek god who holds the Earth upon his shoulders, a picture of whom often decorated the title pages of Renaissance atlases. The first known atlas was the twenty-eight page work of Ptolemy. No real atlases were made in the Middle Ages. The fifteenth-century editions of Ptolemy with their "Tabulae Modernae" were the forerunners of modern atlases, which perhaps start with the Theatrum Orbis Terarum of Ortelius, 1570. The following century was the golden age of grand atlases. Beautifully arrayed, embossed parchment-bound folios containing hundreds of ornate maps augmented with historico-geographical text were the pride of every respectable library of Europe. The eleven volume Blaeu atlas of 1662 is perhaps the culmination of this ornamental style. The eighteen century French atlases were less pretentious, but no less rich in content, and were excelled only bh the exceptionally fine English volumes at the end of the century. In the nineteenth century, with the growth of government mapping, the importance of the grand atlases diminished; they became smaller in size, unadorned; and the geographical text was often omitted. The last typical general or "grand" atlas was that of the Touring Club of Milano, published in 1929.

Atlases which are general in scope differ considerably in their contents according to the country in which they are published. An American atlas, for example, will include more or larger maps of American regions, and cities than will be found in an English or French atlas. Generally, the carographic workmanship of the best foreign atlases is better than that of American atlases. American libraries should take this fact into account in forming its collection and include some British, French, and German atlases in their collection for the quality of the maps.

Elmer B. Hess
Map Librarian
1988

## I. WORLD ATLASES

G
1019
.A6
1899

Andree, Richard
Andrees allgemeiner Handatlas in 126 haupt und 127 nebenkarte, nebst vollstandigem alphabetischem namenverzeichnis. 4, vollig neubearb. und verm. aufl. Hrsg, von A. Schobel. Bielefeld und Leipzig: Velhagen & Klasing, 1899.
179p. maps (part double) 45cm.

One of the outstanding German atlases published prior to the First World War. The publication includes political and economic geography maps. It is an extremely useful book for locating small urban places which have changed names or are often not found in the more modern atlases. One-hundred eighty-six plates make up the atlas. Elevations of land-forms are shown by either color shading and/or by hatchuring; a common technique used on older European maps. The publication divides the world according to continents with Europe receiving the greatest attention. The index is by place and personal names with alpha-numeric coordinates. The atlas is somewhat difficult to handle due to its size and weight, but it is a must for the academic library.

G
1019
.A8

Atlas mira. [A.N. Baranov and others, eds.] Moskva: Ukazatel' geograficheskikh nazvanii. 1954.
571p. maps, 30cm.

A general world atlas prepared by the Chief Administration of Geodesy and Cartography of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Soviet Union. The maps, arranged by continents are primarily locational emphasizing centers of population, communication routes, hydrology, relief, and political-administrative boundaries. Maps of the U.S.S.R. make up approximately twenty-seven [27] per cent of the total number of maps. Plans of the world's large cities other than Moscow and Leningrad are included within this volume. Non-Russian names are phonetically transcribed into Cyrillic. Due to the language barrier, this atlas is of questionable use.

G
1019
.B395
1967a

Bartholomew (John) and Sons, Ltd.
The Times Atlas of the World. Comprehensive Edition. Produced by the Times of London in Collaboration with John Bartholomew and Sons, Ltd. Edinburgh, Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1967.
xliii p., 123 col. maps, 272p. 46cm.

This atlas continues the excellent reputation of the Times Atlas and the House of Bartholomew. Based largely on the plates of the multi-volume Mid-century edtion of the Times Atlas, this publication reflects recent changes in political boundaries, names of states and cities, etc. In addition attention has been given to the moon and advances in space exploration. Political maps are detailed, up to date and are easy to read except for the center sections of some of the double page maps. Thematic maps are followed by regional and national maps. The atlas concludes with tables of the principal islands and territories of the world plus an index-gazetteer of about 200,000 place names. The index uses geographic coordinates and page numbers. Every academic and public library should have this atlas as a part of its collection.

G
1019
.B32
1950

Bartholomew, John
The Advanced Atlas of Modern Geography, Text Edition. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1950.
108, 47p. col. maps 38cm

A general world atlas produced by the renown House of Bartholomew. The umcomparable cartographic work is the hall mark of this atlas. John Bartholomew states in the introduction to the volume, "Intervening years wrought almost as many changes in the Advanced Atlas... as they have on the world itself. Not withstanding this its aim remains the same to give the clearest and most up-to-date portrayal of the geographic science possible at the present time". Color reproduction in this atlas is excellent. Each map is pleasing to look at and easy to interpret. The atlas divides the world into six regions and within each maps depict areas or regions rather than individual countries. For each area or region there are a number of small thematic maps supplementing the larger district map. At the beginning of the atlas there are general climatic, economic, and geologic maps of the world. The atlas uses a simplified system of geographic coordinates. Place names are spelled as far as possible in local form. There is a good general index using geographic coordinates and page numbers. An older atlas but one which is still very useful when modern names are not required.

G
1046
.F6
B9
1964

Boyd, Andrew
An Atlas of World Affairs. Fifth Revised Edition. New York: Frederick A. Praeger [1964]
159p. maps, 21cm.

This remarkably useful atlas provides basic information on virtually every aspect of current world affairs (1964). Seventy newly drawn maps focus on regions of the world that were in the news at the time of publication. These areas were signled out for their importance in the Cold War, in hot wars, in local disputes, and in global controversies. The Atlas clarifies each country's vital resources, finances, population, alliances, and political trends. A succinct text accompanies each map, explaining the background and summarizing the situation. A detailed index gives a handy cross-reference to related subjects. Bold face typein the index indicates reference to more detailed maps. To the reader who wants a quick reference to the phrases and names that occurred almost daily in the news media at the time this atlas was produced, this volume will prove invaluable.

G
1046
.G1
C7
1985

Crow, Ben
Third World Atlas. Philadelphia: Open University Press[1983]
72p. maps, illus. 23cm

This atlas of the"third world" is divided into three sections and presents three main questions: [1] What is the third world? [2] How was it made? and [3] What changes are taking place in the "third world"? The first section is preceeded by a few introductory pages on the uses of the maps and diagrams. Section I presents graphically some of the alternative ways of defining the "Third World". Each two-page spread examines one or more characteristics which might suggest whether or not a country is part of the "Third World". Those examined include recently independence from colonial rule, non-alignment, poverty, or lack of industrialization. Section II is an historical section describing particularly the expansion of Europe and the making of

colonial empires. This section of the atlas maps the effects of the rise of capitalism on world agriculture and handicraft production. It also distinguishes the different phases of economic and political change. Section III deals in turn with a selection of contemporary "Third World" issues. The maps are brightly colored and clearly drawn which makes for east of interpretation. A concisely written text accompanies and describes each map of graph. There is no index.

D
421
.C87

Current Affairs Atlas. Edited by Donald Paneth. New York: Facts on File, 1979.
182p. illus., maps, 28½cm.

Heavily illustrated with photographs, maps, tables, and charts, this "atlas" looks at some fifty major international, politicl, and social issues. Each topic is treated in a brief chapter that covers the history and current state of the issue. Chapters included are "Rich World/ Poor World", "Crossing National Boundaries", "The World Balance of Power", and "Spaceship Earth". The essays are current as of the date of publication. Each article contains at least one map as well as photographic illustrations. The Current Affairs Atlas is not a traditional atlas, but an inter-disciplinary overview of current events and world situations. There is no bibliography, but the text does contain references for further reading. The index is subject and place name oriented. Because of the brevity of the discussions, the Atlas would be more useful at the high school level than at the college or university level.

G
1021

Esselte kartor (Firm)
Earth Book World Atlas. Boulder: Graphic Learning International Publishing Co., 1987
327p. ill., col. maps, 34cm.

The Earth Book World Atlas is divided into three equal parts; encyclopedia of the Earth, the world in maps, and index/glossary. The encyclopedia of of the Earth is organized by four over-arching themes; air, water, earth, fire, which presents in a series of double-paged spreads with dramatic graphic illustrations and a clear, well-informed text, the latest concepts from the physical and biological sciences of the nature of the atmosphere, hydrosphere, geosphere, volcanism, and energy--the Earth as the home of humankind as as affected by human activity. Although the basic maps in a typical world atlas are eighter political or thematic, Esselte Map Service AB, the well-known Swedish cartographic firm, has selected for this atlas a new concept: environmental maps based on the visual landscape of nineteen (19) types (especially vegetation such as tundra, coniferous forest, savanna, or mountains or croplands in colors that are attractive and easily interpreted. Cities and transportation lines show clearly on the maps. The atlas is designed for the U.S. market and thus has more detailed maps of the United States than other parts of the world. Although the maps are generally clear to interpret, in the mountainous and arid western United States, it is difficult to distinuish patches of cropland. The maps are innovative, informative, and deserving of wide use and study. The index includes thousands of names located by page number and by alpha-numeric coordinates. In summary, this is an excellent medium-size atlas and Earth encyclopedia.

G
1021 Goode, J.Paul
Rand McNally Goode's World Atlas. Edward B. Espenshade, Jr., editor. 17th ed., Chicago: Rand McNally Co., 1986.
xvi, 367p. col. ill. col. maps, 28cm.

Formerly known as Goode's School Atlas, this atlas has been a standard work for schools and colleges since it was first published by Dr. J. Paul Goode over sixty years ago. The name J. Paul Goode has been retained for this 17th edition to affirm the high standards which all those who have participated in the preparation of the book during these years have sought to attain. Through the years, general reference map coverage has been expanded; the number of thematic maps has been increased and their kinds expanded. The systematic improvements in symbolism, cartographic presentations, and map production/printing has been incorporated into this seventeenth (17th) edition. The volume has been expanded to include United States thematic maps on water resources, minorities, education, life expectancy, population change, and westward expansion. A new reference map of the Middle East (1:12,000,000) supplements the map coverage of this strategic region. The maps in Goode's World Atlas are grouped into four sections. The first contains world thematic maps; the section contains regional maps; and the final section of maps contains maps of Plate Tectonics and of the ocean floor. Geographic tables and indexes complete the atlas. A glossary of foreign geographic terms and a university pronouncing index of place names fills the final pages of this famous and long used atlas. Every library should own at least one copy of Rand McNally' Goode's World Atlas.

G
1019 Hammond Incorporated
.H3295 Hammond Medallion World Atlas. Maplewood: Hammond, Inc., 1973.
1973 xvi, 480p. maps., 32cm.

A general, yet comprehensive world atlas for the general reference collection of a college or university library. The Hammond Medallion World Atlas includes maps of the United States, individual states, Canada and its proviences, the world, continents, and other foreign countries all arranged in alphabetical order. Unique to this atlas is the convenient way in which maps, indexes, and statistical materials for an area is layed out on double facing pages. A large scale political map with many place names is easy to read in that it is not cluttered. Each major portion of the world is treated in this manner. Separate smaller scale maps are located on the same page with the large map. These small insert maps show physical conditions, location of the country, and economic conditions. Special sections of the atlas include maps of Bible lands, world history, and United States history. The general index refers to page numbers and alpha-numeric coordinates.

G
1046
.G1
.K8
1983

Kurian, George
Atlas of the Third World. New York: Facts on File, 1983.

381p. ill. maps, 31cm.

This atlas was designed as a companion to the Encyclopedia of the Third World. The volume uses approximately one-thousand colored maps, charts, and graphs to illustrate social, political, and economic conditions in Third World countries. However, this atlas is irremediably marred by omissions, inaccuracies, misleading information, and inconsistent use of data and cartographics. Problems begin with the "Map of Freedom" which divides the Southern Hemisphere into three categories: free, partly free, and not free. Aside from the fact that few political boundaries are used on this map, there is no definition of "free". It appears that one-party states are "not free" in some instances and "partly free" in others, although Ghana, which at present is a one-party dictatorship, is one of only four countries in Africa listed as "free".
The cartographics are also poor. The use of the shades of color varies from map to map, misleading the reader. The text is sloppy. On the Egypt maps, the Nile River appears, yet on the Sudan map it does not. Furthermore, the vegetation map for the Sudan is entirely inaccurate. The is also no index in the volume. One could continue ad infinitum, but these examples should suffice to show this work is not worth purchasing.

G
1019
.N28
1975

National Geographic Atlas of the World. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society, Cartographic Division, 1975

330p.illus. col. maps, 47cm.

This is an atlas produced by one of the great cartographic organizations of the world. Being an American product the atlas emphasizes the United States and Canada although there is a good balance between the United States coverage and that of the rest of the world. The maps are well drawn being updated versions of those distributed to members of the National Geographic Society. However, some of the maps do give the impression of being over-crowded. They are, however, legible and up-to-date. This atlas is more useful for political references than for discovering physical characteristics of various parts of the world. Many of the map are excellent for locating obscure and little known places and areas. The atlas begins with a series of world maps followed by the continental areas--the United States and North America being first and ending with Antarctica. At thebeginning of each continental section there is a short text description of the continent. Following these maps are two pages of climatic statistics; a listing of U.S. cities with population as of 1974, and a glossary of foreign terms. The index contains more than 125,000 entries. The entries refer to page numbers and give alpha-numeric coordinates. The 1975 edition of the National Geographic Atlas of the World is an excellent addition to any library's collection.

G 1019 .03 1967 The Odyssey World Atlas. New York: Gold Press [1966, 1967]
317p. col. maps, 42cm.

An atlas in which space has been allocated according to economic and political importance of the country under consideration. Maps for each region of the world are presented in parallel sequence: (1) physical features, (2) political maps, (3) thematic's showing climate, natural resources, population, and vegetation. Remote areas of the world and smaller islands are well represented in this atlas. The decision of the editors to omitt highways and railroad lines from the maps have contributed to a clear and generally uncluttered appearance to all map sheets. Place names are given in the language of the country where the place is located as well as in English. The index is extensive with alpha-numeric coordinates and page numbers. The Odyssey World Atlas is a very useful publication and well worth the cost of the publication.

G 1019 .P533 1969 Philip (George) and Son, Ltd.
Aldine University Atlas. Consulting editor: Norton Ginsburg. Editors: Harold Fullard [and] H.C. Darby. Chicago: Aldine Publishing Co., [1969]
208,101p. col. maps. 29cm.

A handy, moderately priced atlas for home and school use. This atlas was designed to provide adequate coverage of the world with special emphasis on the United States. The first part of the atlas covers general thematic topics such as climate, geology, population, vegetation, etc. The atlas is then divided into continental regions. At the beginning of each section is a series of thematic maps specifically designed for that area. Political and physical maps are arranged by regions within the continental area; i.e. Mediterranean Lands, Eastern Spain, Southern France. Map scales vary from map to map which makes some comparisions difficult. An annotated listing of international organizations, and a section of statistical information completes this atlas before the index. The large index gives geographic coordinates and page numbers. A interesting table of alternative spelling of place names is unique to this atlas.

G 1019 .P6752 1968 Poland. Wojsko Polskie. Sluzba Topograficzna
Pergamon World Atlas [Prepared by the Polish Army Topographic Service] Oxford, New York: pergamon Press, 1968.
viii, 525p. col maps (part fold.) 42cm.

This atlas is an English translation of Atlas Swiat, prepared by the Topographic Service of the Polish Army and published in 1962-65. In addition to general updating, additional maps have been added to the original edition to cover the United Kingdom and Canada. Scale bars in miles and altitudes in feet have been added for the convenience of persons in countries not using the metric system of measurement. There are exceptionally large scale and detailed maps of eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, and the Far East. Many of these maps are based on sources not readily available to publishers in Western countries. The thematic maps numbering four hundred are exceptionally well designed and cartographically executed. The plans of the world's major cities are numerous but they are small. Elevations and relief are shown by the usual European technique of color tinting. The atlas is a magnificant publication with maps often not found elsewhere. Unfortunately the looseleaf format and its large size may cause some difficult in use.

G
1019
.R3553
1980

Rand McNally and Company
The New International Atlas. Chicago: Rand McNally and Co., Chicago: Rand McNally and Co., [1980]
xvi, 320p. illus. col. maps, 39cm.

The first section of this multi-lingual atlas [English, German, Spanish, French, and Portugese] includes a brief descriptive forward. This forward states that this atlas has emphasis on a balanced coverage of all parts of the world with space allocated to each world region according to its relative economic and political importance on the world scene. Local forms of names have been used throughout the atlas with English names used only for major geographic features that cross international boundaries; i.e. rivers, mountains, etc. Map sequences follow from world to metropolitan maps. Individual map layouts emphasize geographic and economic regions rather than individual countries. Maps of metropolitan areas are grouped for convenience of comparisions rather than being insets on the regional maps. The atlas concludes with a series of thematic maps; a glossary of geographic terms; a listing of cities with the populational; and an index. Page numbers and geographic coordinates are used in the index. The New International Atlas is an excellent general world atlas and should be a part of any university library's collection.

G
1021
.R25
1983

Rand McNally and Company
The New Rand McNally College World Atlas. Chicago: Rand McNally and Co., 1983
528p. ill. col. maps, 27cm.

Approximately one-half of this desk atlas is composed of an almanac and brief encyclopedic information, while the other half contains maps based on several standard Rand McNally atlases and maps. There are thirty pages of thematic maps, sixty-two pages of small city maps, forty-four historical maps, eighty-eight pages of general world maps, and seventeen pages of U.S. travel maps. The maps are suitable for quick reference however, their usefulness is limited by the small size of the pages (6 inches by 9 inches) and by the tendency of the images to become lost in the cluttered page. Like many atlases intended for home or student use (high school level) the atlas emphasizes the United States at the expense of the rest of the world. Other features of the atlas include short articles on each of the world's nations, U.S. city and county populations, and U.S. Postal Zip Codes. The cluttered maps and the small type can make use of this atlas difficult. Libraries would be better served by any of the inexpensive larger format atlases and a current almanac.

G
1019
.R5285
1968

Rand McNally and Company
The World Book Atlas. Chicago: Rand McNally and Co. Field Enterprises, Incorporated [1968]
xx, 392p. col. ill. col. maps, 37cm.

The World Book Atlas is designed to accompany the World Book Encyclopedia. Essentially the maps are the same as those found in the Goode's World Atlas. Maps are arranged by continents and regions and within each section are physical, politicl, and historical maps. Coverage of the United States is excellent with maps of individual states, historical maps of colonial America, the Civil War, and western expansion. Each section of the United States is covered with individual physical-political maps. Maps of Europe consist of general historical maps and maps of individual countries. Larger metropolitan areas are shown on special insert maps. The use of bright colors throughout the publications makes this an attractive atlas. The World Book Atlas is comprehensive, accurate, authorative, and easy to use. The atlas will be especially attractive to children due to the use of bright colors. The usefulness,however, does extend through adult ages.

G
2110
.R78
1969

Russia [1923-U.S.S.R.] Glavnoe Upravlenie Geodezii i Kartografi.
ATTAC CCCP. Mockba, 1959
199p. col. maps, 38cm.

A world atlas of which sixty plates are devoted to the Soviet Union and ninty-five plates to other areas of the world. The atlas was designed as a teaching aid for secondary schools in the Soviet Union . The atlas is useful for its economic maps and other special features not included in the maps of the famous Atlas mira. The major drawback of this publication is that all written material is in the Russian language.

G
1019
.T52
1955

The Times, London.
The Times Atlas of the World: Mid-Century edition. Edited by John Bartholomew. London: Times Publishing Co., 1955-59.
5 v. maps. 50cm.

A thoroughly revised edition of a famous atlas designed for general official, and library use. This atlas is divided into five volumes. Each volume covers a different section of the world and each volume has its own index. Volume I covers the World, Australasia, and the East Asia. Volume two covers Southwest Asia and the Soviet Union. Volume three deals with Northern Europe with Volume four covering Southern Europe and Africa. The Americas are dealt with in Volume five. This atlas gives as many place names as possible, preferably in the form of spelling officially used by the inhabitants of the locale in question. In the case of well-known areas where English practice has familiarized an alternative form of the name, this name is also shown in brackets. Elevations are shown on the maps by color tinting. The index for each volume locates place names by page number, geographic coordinates, and by alpha-numeric coordinates. On the back of each map plate is a location chart showing what portion of the world or continent the given map covers. This atlas is a must for all academic libraries.

G
1021
.T55
1985

The Times Atlas of the World. Times Books in Collaboration with John Bartholomew & Son Ltd. 7th Comprehensive edition. New York: Times Books, 1985
xlvii, 123 plates, 227p. col. illus., col. maps; 46cm.

Hundreds of colored maps with map inserts by the presitious cartographic firm of Bartholomew constitutes the seventh edition of this famous atlas. This atlas is by far the best atlas produced in English during the past twenty years. All maps are carefully drawn, relatively uncluttered yet giving much information. Textual material is brief, however, it is very informative. In addition to general updating from the sixth edition, names on the map of mainland China are given in Penyin spelling. Numerous graphs, tables, and picto-grams plus examples of map projections, geologic cross-sections, and economic geographic charts characterize the first section of the atlas. Maps in the second section are of regions or districts rather than countries as is typical with other Bartholomew atlases. This method is preferable, in this reviewers opinion, in that it depicts countries in relationship to their neighboring countries. The index locates physical as well as cultural features by page number, alpha-numeric coordinates, and geographic coordinates. This atlas is of superior reference value.

G
1019
.T6
1968

Touring Club Italiano
Atlante internazionale...8th edition. Milano: [Touring Clube Italiano] 1968.
173p. col. maps [partly folded] 49cm.

One of the finest European atlases devoted to physical and political geography. The majority of the maps are double page spreads hinged so that they lie flat. Some maps have additional fold-out sections and many have small metropolitan area insert maps. All of the maps so elevations by the European method of hatchures. The maps are beautifully produced from an artistic and cartographic point of view. However, some of the plates do appear cluttered. The small print on the maps may require the use of a magnifying glass. Place names are in the spelling of the country concerned and are indexed in the separate index--Indice dei nomi.

G
1046
.F5
Y6
1983

Young, Harry F.
Atlas of United States Foreign Relations, by Harry F. Young. U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Public Affairs. Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1984.
96p. col. maps, 22cm.

A series of ninty black and white maps and charts designed to provide basic information about United States foreign relations make up this atlas. Divided into sections dealing with foreign relations, organizations, world economy, trade and investment, development, and national security, the atlas provides a fine overview of the foreign relations of the United States. An appendix lists all U.S. embassies and consular facilities outside of embassies. Unfortunately the black and white maps are poorly drawn. There is a short index which refers to page numbers.

## II. REGIONAL ATLASES

G
1105
.A25
1979

Adams, David Keith
An Atlas of North American Affairs. 2d edition. London and New Yc
Methuen [1979]
viii, 164p. maps, 25cm.

This atlas although regional in scope [North America] is primarily a thematic atlas. All of the maps are black and white line drawings. The maps are clearly drawn and are not cluttered which makes for easy reading and interpretation. Accompanying each map is a one or two page text explaining the information shown on the map. Topics covered include such item as climatic contrast in North America, geographic obstacles to western expansion, corn cultivation and "truck" farming in the United States, railroad density, and city growth, etc. A handy little atlas for quick information. There is no index.

HT
123
.C657
1976

Adams, John S.
A Comparative Atlas of America's Great Cities. [Minneapolis]
University of Minnesota Press [1976]
503p. ill. maps, 34cm.

This book is a product of the Comparative Metropolitan Analysis Project of the Association of American Geographers. The atlas is in four parts. Part I describes how the American metropolitan system emerged, how transportation technology and economic evolution influence the nation's cities and their individual internal geographies, and how the cities depend on one another. Part I also contains chapters on sources of information about American cities and the limitations of the census data used in the atlas. Part II contains 20 chapters, each devoted to the geographical analysis of a single metropolitan region. Maps with identical scales and formats describe each metropolis's setting and physical structure, its housing stock, its people, their socio-economic characteristics, and topics of special interest within the urban region. The 20 metropolitan regions are centered on Boston, New York and Northern New Jersey, Philadelphia, Hartford and the Connecticut Valley, Baltimore, New Orleans, San Francisco-Oakland, Pittsburg, St. Lous, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Seattle, Dallas and Ft. Worth, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, Atlanta, and Washington, D.C. Part III consists of 23 chapters that compare attributes among the 20 metropolitan regions. In each chapter a series of 20 maps is presented. The subjects mapped in Part III are selected aspects of metropolitan physical environments, housing, transportation, and communications, population, education, public health, segregation, employment and poverty, and housing abandonment. Part IV summarizes the information presented in the atlas in a commentary on past, current, and future policies and policy issues regarding the nation's metropolitan areas. The atlas concludes with an extensive glossary-index of subjects, place names, and page numbers.

G
2360
.A9
1964

Atlas of Southeast Asia. Introduction by D.G. Hall. London: Macmillan, New York: St. Martin's Press, 1964
84p. maps. 34cm.

The Atlas of Southeast Asia is divided into 8 major parts--Southeast Asia in general, the Philippines, Indonesia, Singapore, Malaya, Thailand, Indochina [Vietnam], and Burma. The maps for each region show first the basic facts of physical and human geography. These maps are then followed by numerous thematic maps illustrating climate, vegetation, land-use, agriculture, population, mineral resources, industries, etc., for each area. The atlas also includes plans for the major cities of southeast Asia. Numerous black and white photographs supplement the maps. The index locates place names by page number and by alpha-numeric coordinates.

G
2445
.B6
1965

Boyd, Andrew. An Atlas of African Affairs. Revised edition. New York: Frederick Praeger, 1965
133p, maps, 21cm.

Since 1960 many new soverign states have appeared on the map of Africa. Borders have been shifted or abolished and new names have cropped up regularly in the newspapers and on the TV news broadcasts. This newly revised edition of the Boyd atlas keeps pace with the volatile events in Africa. As in the original edition, the atlas follows the techniques previously used in Andrew Boyd's Atlas of World Affairs with such conspicious success. Fifty-five maps, many newly drawn, and precise, comprehensive informative text illuminates the main problems areas, centers of interest, potential sources of conflict, and political constellations. Past history is not neglected but the main emphasis is on the present and future of the African continent. The first half of the atlas contains maps and text dealing with general thematic subjects--population, language, transportation, etc. The second half contains sectional maps with accompanying text covering all the regions of Africa. The index lists both place and personal names by page number. Not a scholarly work but a good general atlas for quick reference.

G
1054
.U5
1978

National Foreign Assessment Center.
Polar Regions Atlas. Produced by the National Foreign Assessment Center (C.I.A.) Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1978.
66p. [2] fold, col. maps, 37cm.

This small atlas of a unique region of the world covers physical as well as historical, political, and economic considerations of the region. The maps are clearly drawn and easy to read. All the maps, photographs, and charts are accompanied by a clearly written text. The index is excellent being divided into two major parts--arctic and antarctic. Each section is then sub-divided into major headings with geographic coordinates and page numbers.

G
1105
.N3
1985

National Geographic Society (U.S.)
Atlas of North America:Space Age Portrait of a Continent. Washington,D.C.: National Geographic Society, 1985
264p. illus. maps, 47cm.

The National Geographic Society's Atlas of North America...is characterized by an effective us of maps, remote sensing images, and a well written text. The atlas give a comprehensive picture of North America, its major regions and a few of its most important features and problems. The color reproduction and printing are outstanding. Maps which are distinguished by their clarity are provided for North America as a whole, the United States, Canada, Central America, and Mexico. Larger scale maps are provided for regions, special areas, cities, and the most visited National Parks of the United States and of Canada. Remote sensing images include those of the entire continent, regions, and significant small districts such as the southern end of Lake Michigan and Chicago or Michigan from Lake St. Clair to Lake Michigan. The text is interpretative of the significant features depicted on the maps and satellite images. Thematic maps are numerous and cover a wide range of subjects. The index is excellent giving page numbers following by alpha-numeric coordinates for place name entries. A very good atlas for high school age through college.

G
1795
.P6
1964

Pounds, Norman J.G.
An Atlas of European Affairs. Maps by Robert C. Kingsbury. New York: Frederick Praeger [1964]
vii, 135p. maps. 22cm.

Written by an authority on European geography and with maps drawn by an outstanding cartographer, An Atlas of European Affairs' basic emphasis is on a country by country survey of the factors that helped to shape and determine the role of the nation at the time the atlas was produced. This book also assesses the characteristics of the European continent as a whole--its climate, natural resources, languages, religions, and population patterns. In addition to these basic descriptions, the authors offer up to date information on the elements and potentials of the Coal and Steel Community, the Common Market, the OECD, and NATO. The Atlas of European Affairs describes and clarifies Europe's unique geo-political qualities from which much of her power and significance derive. Fifty nine maps and accompanying text cover all the major aspects of modern European politics and economics. A listing of bibliograpic sources and an adequate place name and personal name index completes the volume.

G
1785
.P6
1964

Pounds, Norman J.G.
Atlas of Middle Eastern Affairs. Maps by Robert Kingsbury. Revised edition. New York: Frederick Praeger, 1964
vi, 117p. maps, 22cm.

A revised edtion of the 1963 atlas, this new publication has been extensively revised and updated. Here is an atlas that provides a precise and cogent summary in fifty-eight maps and accompanying text of the basic geographic, national, and cultural factors that distinguish this part of the world. The author and cartographer provide maps and commentary first on the Middle East as a whole--its climate, physical geography, agriculture, political divisions, economics, languages, and religions. Secondly maps and text are provided for significant features of the region ranging from the placement of oil pipelines to the sources of the Nile River and the use of the Nile for irrigation purposes. Important political and religious developments of the past are surveyed in this atlas. The second half of the book deals with the historical background, physical geography, economics, and current politics of each country of the Middle East.

G
1540
.S3
1966

Schneider, Ronald M.
An Atlas of Latin American Affairs. Maps by Robert Kingsbury.
New York: Frederick Praeger [1975]
136p. maps, 22cm.

This atlas is intended as an aid to understanding the complex problems of unity and diversity in Latin America. The volume is divided into seven sections--Latin America as a region, Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean, the Andes countries, The Rio de La Plata Countries, Brazil, and outlook for the future. The various countries of Latin America have been accorded space in the atlas in proportion to their population with the exception of the islands of the Caribbean and the United States of Brazil. Maps are black and white and are scattered throughout the text. The index of personal and place names refers to page numbers. This atlas is designed to lay a foundation of knowledge regarding the countries of Latin America; not to present an over-whelming mass of facts and a great number of maps.

G
3100
.S6
1966

Soviet Antarctic Expedition
Atlas of Antarctic. Leningrad and Moscow: Ministry of Geodesy and Geology of the U.S.S.R., 1966
1 v. looseleaf, maps, 60cm

This specialized atlas of the Antarctic region of the world is beautifully produced with numerous double page maps showing landforms, geology, climate, etc. The entire volume is in Russian which makes for difficult use.

G
1100
.S7
1949

Spain. Ejercito Servicio Geografico
Cartografia de ultramar. Servicios Geografico e Historico del Ejercito. Madrid: Impr. de Servicio Geografico del Ejercito, 1949-
v. maps, 35cm.

A Spanish language atlas in four volumes. The atlas contains reproductions of manuscripts and printed maps from the Spanish archives of Madrid. Each map is annotated to indicate its source. Most of the map are in black and white but those which are in color are beautifully reproduced. This atlas is useful in that it contains many maps which otherwise would be difficult to locate. However, one should be fluent in Spanish to adequately make use of this publication. The contents of the atlas are as follows: [1] America en general-Toponimia de los mapas que la integran, [2] Estado Unidos y Canada [3] Mejico-Toponimia de los mapas que la integran y relaciones historicas de ultramar [4] America Central-Toponimia de los mapas que la integran y relaciones historicas de ultramar. A very interesting atlas with exquisit reproductions but due to the lack of English translations it will be of questionable use in an undergraduate college library.

G
2561
.G1
T3

This Remarkable Continent: An atlas of the United States and Canadian Society and Culture. College Station[Texas] Published for the Society for the North American Cultural Survey by Texas A & M University Press[1962]
316p. maps, 24cm.

This volume of maps is the first substantial anthology to cover every important aspect of the society and cultures of the United States and Canada for which there is any significant body of cartographic material. The 390 black and white maps were chosen to show how the inhabitants of this continent, past and present, differ from place to place in terms of origins, traditions, beliefs, patterns of thought and behavior, and ways of organizing themselves upon the land. Maps are grouped into 13 chapters. Each chapter is edited by a specialist; each dealing with his topic by means of carefully selected and captioned maps and drawings. An introduction to each chapter provides a brief synopis of what is known about the subject and what research and mapping remain to be done. Examples of chapter headings are "General Cultural and Popular Regions", "Divisions of the Land", "Foodways", "Music and Dance",etc. This Remarkable Continent is intended for both serious study and general reading. The indexing is adequate.

G
610
.T45

Thor'en, Ragnar
Picture Atlas of the Arctic. Amsterdam and New York: Elsevier, 1969.
xii, 449. ill. 31cm.

Encyclopedia would have been a better name for this book than atlas for it is full of information as well as pictures. Maps are at a minimum. The author has organized his publication by area: the Arctic Ocean, drifting ice stations, arctic Alaska, the Canadian arctic, Greenland, Iceland, the Norwegian arctic islands, arctic Scandinavia, and the Soviet arctic. Discussed for each regions are such topics as ice conditions, mineral resources, transportation, settlement, and physical geography. The bibliography at the conclusion of the journal is extensive with some 400 references. There is a detailed index to place and personal names refers to page numbers. This is an extremely useful reference book on the arctic and shouldbe found in university geography collections. However, it is not an atlas in the true sense of the word.

G
116
.C2
Z3
1972

Zaborski, Bogdan. Atlas of Landscapes and Settlement of Eastern Canada.
Montreal: Sir George Williams University Bookstore, 1972.
200p. maps, 28cm.

The aim of this atlas is to bring the reader's attention to essential geographical facts both physical and cultural which are visible on large scale Canadian topographic maps. The maps used to depict landscapes and settlement patterns have been reproduced in septia tones from Canadian Geological Survey topographic maps [quadrangles]. This septia toning of the reproductions leads to difficulty in reading and in interpreting the maps as contours, for example are extremely hard to discern. The table of contents which lists the major divisions of the atlas is found on the final page of thebook. An extensive index to geographic names and a chapter by chapter explanation of the maps completes the volume. The textual portion of this atlas is in both English and French.

## III. NATIONAL ATLASES

E
184
.A1
A479
1988

Allen, James Paul
We The People. New York: Macmillan Co., 1988
xii, 315p. maps, 29cm.

This book is about people and places--a myriad of places in America and about the people who inhabitat those places. The experiences of peoples, both children and adults, vary somewhat according to where they live and the contrasts between life in different places are sometimes powerful. The atlas, We The People, focuses on the ethnic dimensions of the population in different places in order to illuminate somethings of the human geography of the United States. The book shows a cross-section of America in 1980 permitting comparisons between places and ethnic groups but not showing changes over time. Although maps of many ethnic groups from the 1920 census have been included, these maps show data not directly comparable with data from the 1980 census and the atlas does not focus on the detail of changes that have taken place between the 1920 and the 1980 census. The atlas is a graphic description of a great many distributions as of 1980. The maps themselves demonstrate major geographical variations in our social fabric. The text is not an analy analysis of the map patterns, but rather a historical geographic interpretation of them. It explains the patterns to the textent that it points out the factors and processes that have resulted in the patteerns. Within its broad geographic perspective, the atlas examines ethnic population patterns primarily in terms of counties and the major cities and towns of distrinctive ethnic settlements. The atlas affirms the importance of those Americans who live outside the major population centers and it does not assume a large non-ethnic homogeneous population living in-between these centers. All the maps are in color, statistical tables as of 1980, and a detailed index of places and ethnic populations complete this atlas. A monumental work of highest quality, this atlas should be in all university library collections.

G
3740
.A1
A56

Andriot, John L. comp.
Township Atlas of the United States, 2d edition. McLean: Andriot Associates, 1979.
1,184p. maps, 29cm.

The purpose of this volume is to provide a handy atlas showing the named townships of the United States which exist today, their relative size and location within the country, and a detailed index to the 46,900 townships of the United States. Each section of the atlas dealing with a particular state contains a general outline map of the state showing the location of all counties, townships, and incorporated and unincorporated places with a population of 1,000 or more. Within each state section, the county maps are alphabetically arranged. All of the maps are black and white. A county, M.C.D., populated place and an urbanized area index concludes the volume.

G
2740
.A8

Australia. Department of National Development.
Atlas of Australian Resources. Prepared by the Department of National Development. Issued with the Authority of the Minister for National Development. Camberra: Department of National Development, 1959.
lv [unpaged] maps, 73cm.

This atlas of Australian resources was the first national resources atlas of the Australian continent. The volume is entirely thematic in content with maps of climate, landforms, vegetation, agriculture, mineral resources, etc. The large scale of the maps permits the inclusion of a considerable amount of detail on a sheet of convenient size, yet the maps do not appear cluttered. Most of the sheets are double sized with hinges at the spine. This publication also includes a pamphlet box containing a "comentary" in booklet form to accompany each map.

G
2110
.D5
1982

Dewdney, John C.
The U.S.S.R. in Maps. New York: Holmes and Meier, 1982.
117p. maps, 24cm.

The atlas is divided into four parts--physical environment of the Soviet Union, human geography and population, economic geography,and regional geography. Each black and white map or diagram is accompanied by supporting text designed to illustrate present day geography. The maps are clearly drawn and easy to read. There is a subject and place name index referring to page numbers.

G
2280
.D8
1970

Dutt, Ashok K.
India in Maps. Dubuque: Kendall/Hunt Publishing Co., 1976.
vii, 124 p. maps, 28cm.

India in Maps provides a graphic and textual interpretation of India's economic, physical, political, and social characteristics. Each black and white outline map is accompanied by a well written, yet concise explanation of the features illustrated on the map. Photographs and ink line drawings have also been added for the same purpose of clarity. For unity of organization the maps are arranged in seven chapters--general coverage, physical, primary economic activity, energy and minerals, industry, transportation and foreign trade, cultural, and demographic. A short bibliography completes the main portion of this volume. Twelve outline maps of India showing political subdivisions follow the bibliography.

G
2445
.F72
1973

France. Institut ge'ographique National[Paris]
The Atlas of Africa. Regine van Chi-Bonnardel, ed. New York: Free Press [1974]
335p. ill. col. maps, 35cm.

This atlas presents an overall view of the African continent covering various aspects of its economy, geography, and history. Secondly, an objective guide to the fifty-four countries of the continent completes the volume. There are two maps for each country; one general(relief, hydrology, administrative boundaries, urban structures classed according to population); the other a map of economics showing land and mineral resources, agriculture, industrial activity, and transportation. Explanatory articles accompany each map. The maps are on different scales depending upon the size of the country. The regional maps show each country in its broader geographical framework. All the maps are produced in pleasing color tones. An extensive index completes the volume giving page numbers and alpha-numeric coordinates to place names.

G
2305
.H83
1973

Hsieh, Chiao-Min.
Atlas of China. Edited by Christopher L. Salter. [New York: McGraw-Hill, 1973]
282p. maps, 31cm.

A different style of atlas in that all maps are either black and white or septia in tone. Maps are grouped into four main sections: [1] physical, [2] cultural [3] regional, and [4] historical. Extensive textual material accompanies the maps. A bibliography, glossary, and appendix of agricultural regions in China completes the atlas. The volume is indexed by place names with geographic coordinates. There is a separate index to the historical maps.

G
1830
.I7
1979

Irish National Committee for Geography
Atlas of Ireland. Dublin: Royal Irish Academy, 1979.
104p. col. maps, 42cm.

A thematic atlas for the whole of Ireland with some 250 maps grouped into 13 sections such as general reference, geology, climate, flora and fauna, settlement, population, and production, as examples. The "Irish landscape" and Irish culture are depicted by the use of aerial photographs. There is also a collection of ordnance survey maps. The index is to place names using numeric coordinates and page numbers.

G
2235
.K3
1985

Karta [Firm]
Atlas of Israel, 3rd edition. New York: Macmillan Co., 1985
80p. maps, 50cm.

The plates and preparatory information are presented in both English and in Hebrew. This atlas includes about 40 double sheets of maps grouped in sections of general cartography, landforms, climate, plant cover, agriculture, industry, etc. The maps are handsomely printed in as many as fifteen colors. Concisely written text follows the plates. This atlas should be in all college libraries. There is no index but there is a extensive table of contents.

G
2355
.K65
1974

Kokusai Kyoiku Joho Senta
Atlas of Japan: physical, economic, 2d revised edition.
Tokyo: International Society for Educational Information, 1974.
viii, 64, 64p. col. maps, 37cm.

Until the appearance of the first edition of the Atlas of Japan, no English language atlas of Japan existed. This work consists of sixty-four pages of maps, both topographic and thematic. All the maps are well drawn, colorful, uncluttered, and easy to read. The map plates are followed by sixty-four pages of explanatory text written in English, French, and Spanish. A beautifully drawn political map of Jap is included as a pocket supplement. There is no index.

DS
654
.M2

Manila. Observatorio
Atlas of the Philippine Islands. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1900.
2p. 1, 3-24p. 30 maps 38cm. [U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Special Publication No. 3]

This Atlas of the Philippine Islands is based on the Atlas de Pilipinas by P. Jose Algue, S.J. The maps are principally physical showing landforms, streams, lakes, etc. Following the general maps of the islands are individual maps of each of the major islands. Spanish is used on all maps; this being somewhat of a problem in interpreting the maps and charts. Tables supply information on demographic, agricultural, and mineral resources. Highland areas of the islands are depicted by the use of hatchures. An extensive listing of place names with page numbers completes the volume. A good but old atlas of the Philippine Islands.

G
1840
.S33
1920

Schrader, Franz
La France et ses colonies; atlas conforme aux programmes officiels due 18 Aout 1920. [Paris: Hachette, 1920]
[2]p, 47-70 p. of col. maps, 33cm.

An old, but yet useful atlas of France; the third part of a three part atlas. One,however, must be familiar with the French language as all printed portions of the atlas are in French. The maps are bright and colorful; however, they do negate a standard cartographic principal in that they do appear somewhat cluttered. The atlas is primarily thematic in character. The last three pages of the volume contains small maps of the French colonies as they were in 1920--French North Africa, South America, East Asia, and the Pacific. A useful atlas for historical research. Unfortunately there is no index.

G
2110
.T2
1965

Taaffe, Robert N.
An Atlas of Soviet Affairs. Maps by Robert Kingsbury. New York: Frederick A Praeger [1965]
x, 143p. maps, 21cm.

This newest volume in Prager's series of world affairs atlases is principally a thematic atlas of the U.S.S.R. A concise economic geography with sixty-five maps and an integrated text, it contains basic information on Russian historical as well as political development. The atlas describes major Soviet economic, administrative, and industrial regions as well as various ethnic and language grouping within the Soviet Union. The atlas also examines in detail recent developments in industry, agriculture, and transportation as reported at the time of publication of the volume. The black and white maps are clearly drawn, uncluttered, and easy to interpret. The Atlas of Soviet Affairs is a small useful atlas when one is in need of a quick overview of the Soviet Union. The index is to place names with only page numbers; there being no alpha-numeric nor geographic coordinates given.

G
1019
.U558
2

United States Central Intellegence Agency
Maps of the Worlds Nations-Africa, Vol. 2 [Washington, D.C.] Government Printing Office, [1971]
55p. col. maps, 34cm.

A good small atlas for locating African countries. Each country map is accompanied by a small world map showing the size of the country and its location in comparison with the United States. Not an academic atlas by any stretch of the imagination.

G
2305
.U55
1971

U.S. Central Intelligence Agency
People's Republic of China-Atlas. [Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1971]
82p. col. maps, 44cm.

This atlas produced by the Central Intelligence Agency goes beyond the scope of a conventional national atlas in that it presents a wider variety of information than normally is found in an atlas of this type, i.e. geographic, economic, historical, and cultural data. In order to make so much information as meaningful as possible much of it is placed in comparison with that of the United States. The maps are large and clearly defined. Printing is easy to read and the colors used throughout the atlas are pleasing. Physical relief is shown by the typical European method of color shading. The map portion of this atlas is supported by textual information and by black and white photographs. The index is to place names referring to page numbers. In 1972 this atlas was reprinted by Rand McNally Company under the title. Rand McNally Illustrated Atlas of China.

G
1200
.U57
1970

U.S. Geological Survey
The National Atlas of the United States of America [Arch C. Gerlach, editor] Washington, D.C.: [Government Printing Office] 1970.
xiii, 417p. col. maps, 49cm.

An impressive work designed to be of practical use to decision makers in government and business, planners, research scholars, and others needing to visualize countrywide distributional patterns and relationships between environmental phenomena and human activities. The atlas includes 765 maps, many of them double page spreads presenting in cartographic form the principal characteristics of the country--physical, economic, historical, socio-cultural, and administrative subdivisions. The place of the United States in world affairs is clearly affirmed by this atlas. The maps are all clearly drawn, colorful, uncluttered, and easy to interpret. An index of 41,000 entries with geographic coordinates and page numbers completes the atlas. This publication is a must for all high school and college libraries as well as public libraries.

## IV. STATE ATLASES

G
1371
.G1
A3
1967
Arbingast, Stanley A.
Atlas of Texas. Austin: University of Texas at Austin. Bureau of Business Research, 1967
126p. maps [part col.] 28cm.

An atlas belonging to a series which cover various States of the United States. This atlas gives one a good overview of the physical and economic geography of the State of Texas at the time of its publication. The atlas is divided into five main sections--physical geography, demographics, transportation, education and recreation, economic (agriculture, manufacturing, and mining). The map which are clearly drawn are primarily black and white; the only colored maps being of geographic regions and vegetation cover. Unfortunately there is no general index; however, each section of the atlas has a "cover" page listing the page of numbers of the maps in its section.

G
1330
.A77
1977
Atlas of Kentucky, by P.P. Karen. Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1977
182p. maps, bibliog. maps, 37cm.

The purpose of this atlas is to provide a brief introduction to the geography of the State of Kentucky. This atlas is aesthetically pleasing in that it combines maps , photographs, and text in a harmonious whole. The focus of the well-edited atlas is cultural geography, with subjects selected on the basis of usefulness in conveying an understanding of significant social and land management questions. The text is informative. There is no map of the state showing towns; a few maps such as the land use suitability map, are garish.
The audience for this atlas would appear not to be the general reader but rather the geographer and the land use planner. Overall, an excellent state atlas. The index is useful in that it indicates by bold face type pages on which maps or graphics appear.

G
1455
.B3
1961
Baughman, Robert W.
Kansas in Maps. Topeka: The Kansas State Historical Society, 1961.
104 p. maps, 36cm.

This publication consists principally of reproductions of older maps showing the historical development of the State of Kansas. The maps are black and white line drawings interspersed between textia; material. There is no index. One can not consider this atlas a serious work.

G
1415
.C6
1972
Collins, Charles W.
An Atlas of Wisconsin. Madison: American Printing and Publishing Co, [1968]
187p, maps, 28cm.

A good general basic atlas for the State of Wisconsin. An attempt has been made to produce maps which will show the physical, political, and economic aspects of the State. Maps are drawn in black and white. A unique aspect of this atlas is the inclusion of a list of U.S.G.S. topographic maps which are representative of the landforms and cultural features from various parts of the State. The index is by subject and place name giving page numbers.

G
3000
.H3
1973

Hawaii. University, Honolulu, Department of Geography
Atlas of Hawaii. [Honolulu] University Press of Hawaii, [1973]
222pp. maps, 23cm.

This atlas is one of the best of the state atlases in the collection of Moellering Memorial Library. It is thematic with a plethora of useful information displayed in numerous well contructed maps and graphs. The maps are colorful and clearly printed which makes for ease of interpretation. Arrangement is by subject matter--reference maps, the natural environment, cultural environment, the economy. Appendices include statistical tables, a selected bibliliography, and a 3,200 entry gazeteer-index. Alpha-numeric coordinates and page numbers are used in the index.

G
1400
.K5
1970

Kingsbury, Robert C.
An Atlas of Indiana. [Bloomington, IN] Indiana University Department of Geography Occasional Paper No. 5 [1970]
94p. maps, 29cm.

This small thematic state atlas attempts to present a broad coverage of both natural conditions and human activities within the State of Indiana. The atlas is divided into six sections--the state, physical landscape, population characteristics, cities, trade and industry, agriculture, transportation, and recreation. Each section is in turn divided into a number of sub-divisions depicting various aspects of that subject. A unique feature of this atlas is the inclusion of computer generated cartography. Some 109 black and white maps are represented in the volume. An index gazeteer completes the atlas. A good, cheap publication showing the basics of Indiana geography.

G
1400
.M3
1968

Maps of Indiana Counties in 1876... Chicago: Baskin Forster & Co., [Indianapolis: Hindiana Historical Society, 1968]
1 v. (unpaged) maps. 44cm.

Maps of Indiana Counties in 1876 together with the plat of Indianapolis and a sampling of illustrations was reprinted from the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the State of Indiana published in 1876. Each black and white map shows political townships as well as geographical townships. On many of the maps landowner as recorded at the time the map was first published is shown. For those interested in the historical geography of Indiana at the county level, this atlas may be an invaluable tool.

## V. THEMATIC ATLASES--BIBLE AND HOLY LANDS

G
2230
.A2
1968

Aharoni, Johanan
The Macmillan Bible Atlas. New York: Macmillan Co., [1968]
184p. maps, 30cm.

A well produced atlas consisting of 264 black and white and sepia tone maps. The maps are of various size and each is accompanied by an explanatory text. The aim of the atlas, according to the preface, is to show as far as possible through the use of maps each event, change, and historical process in the lands of the Bible. Portions to this atlas were previously published in 1964 and in 1966 under different titles. An excellent index for locating Biblical places giving page numbers and phonetic spelling completes this atlas.

G
1796
.E4
A5
1967

Anderson, Charles S. Augsburg Historical Atlas of Christianity in the Middle Ages and Reformation. Mknneapolis: Augsburg Publishing House [1967]
61p. maps, 29cm.

A definite aid to students and teachers of church history and of more general courses in western civilization. The text is clear, concise, and almost always of singificant help in interpreting the maps. The cartographic presentations portray the major development in the life of the west from the Europe of Gregory, the Great, to the Peace of Westphalia [1648]. There is nothing in print that does what this volume attempts to do, either in the form of an atlas or in the form of a text with adequate maps. The limits of the book depend on how the scholar values events and persons. Anderson confined himself to the Western church which is unfortunate for it will help perpetuate the general Western ignorance of the Eastern church. This atlas does not have the scholarly quality of Gaustad's Historical Atlas of Religion but it is still a very useful volume.

G
1201
.E4
G3

Gaustad, Edwin Scott. Historical Atlas of Religion in America.
New York: Harper and Row Publisher [1972]
xi,179p. maps, 31cm.

An atlas which by the use of maps, charts, tables, and text shows the expansion of the churches and their membership in the United States from 1650 to 1960. In part I, denominational growth has been judged principally in terms of the increase in the number of churches. In this atlas all missions, chapels and the like are identified and counted as churches. Part II, spanning the period from 1800 to 1960 offers comparisons based both on number of churches and membership. At the end of each section of the text, the reader will find bibliographic information on the sources which have been quoted in the body of the text. This publication, although very useful, is not an atlas in the true sense of the word.

G
1030
.G5
1969a

Gilbert, Martin
Jewish History Atlas. [New York] Macmillian Co., [1969
112p. maps, 24cm.

During and since biblical epochs, Jewish life has been shaped by patterns of migration and exile. Contemporary Israeli history cannot be thematically extracted from geopolitics. In social thought, intellectual history, and fable, the Jew has been seen as an "outsider", a " cosmopolitan", and a "wander". This book is an incisive compendium of Jewish chronology and mobility. Small black and white maps trace the world wide migration of the Jew from ancient Mesopotamia to modern Israel. The atlas seeks to follow the diverse and sometimes obscure path of a far ranging people. The 121 topical maps which are clearly drawn and uncluttered achieve this objective. However, problems remain. For one, the cartography is spotty. For instance, "Jerusalem :David City 1948-1967" locates neighborhoods but not streets; "The Jews of North America, 1654-1860" maps urban areas but shows no state boundaries with the exception of Georgia. The subject index refers to page numbers. The drawbacks mentioned preclude the Jewish History Atlas from a scholarly library, yet the book should find a place on general reference shelves.

G
1201
.E4
H3
1978

Halvorson, Peter L. Atlas of Religious Change in America 1952-1971.
Washington, D.C.: Glenmary Research Center [1978]
95p. maps, 31cm.

Based on two landmark and several supplemental data sources published by The National Council of Churches, the Glenmary Research Center, and the Lutheran ChurchMissouri Synod, this altas shows in graphic form the distribution and changes in the distribution of thirty-five religious denominations in the United States. For each demonination there is a summary statement and four maps showing changes which have occurred in each county or parish of the United States. The maps are clearly drawn and are uncluttered. There is no index.

G
1046
.E4
H3
1970

Hawes, G.K. Atlas of Man and Religion [New York] Religious Education
Press [1970]
127p. maps, 28cm.

The first section of the atlas is designed to give the reader an overall picture of the world we live in today. Included in this first section is the impact of Christianity on western civilization, the background of Christianity, the United Nations and its agencies, and a chapter on the World Council of Churches. Following the text is a section of colorful maps covering such topics as climatic zones, economic regions, palestine in old testament times, the Persian empire, etc. There is no index. This publication is not an atlas in the strickest sense of the word.

G
1786
.S1
H6
1981

An Historical Atlas of Islam. Edited by William C. Brice. Leiden: E.J.Brill, 1981.
viii, 71p. maps, 46cm.

This atlas was developed under the patronage of the Encyclopedia of Islam. The map are arranged in a chronological order showing the spread of Islam up to the time of World War One. The atlas aims to cover the Islamic world from the Crimea to Benin and from Morocco to Java. Muslim Spain, Anatola, North Africa, and Indian are well covered during all time periods. The same can not be said for the Islamic countries of the world. Separate maps of the holy cities of Makka and Al Madina are included. The index is by place name and personal name. A consist policy on the transliteration of place names has been eschewed. If one is looking for any particular form of spelling of a place name one can count on finding it on one or another of the maps though not necessarily in the index. Like a walk through a desert inhabited by hostile tribesmen, An Historical Atlas of Islam is potentially dangerous for its omissions.

G
1046
.E4
L5
1976

Littell, Franklin. The Macmillan Atlas History of Christianity. Prepared by Carta Jerusalem. New York: Macmillan [1976]
176p. maps, 36cm.

Not an atlas in the usual sense of the word. Maps are black and white scattered throughout the text. The atlas is divided into sections starting with "the world of the Jews" and ending with the formation of the Jewish state of Israel. The index is by place and personal name with numbers referring to both maps and text pages.

GA
1321
.L367
1986

Laor, Eran
Maps of the Holy Land: Cartobibliography of Printed Maps 1475-1900. New York: Alan R. Liss, 1986.
xix, 201p. illus. maps, bibliog. 26cm.

The Holy Land and the city of Jerusalem have for many centuries been important subjects for carographers. The reproductions in this atlas are from the collections in the Jewish Nation Library and the University Library in Jerusalem. The entries divided into five distinct sections (general maps, Hebrew maps, anonymous and unidentified maps, town plans and views of Jerusalem) are arranged alphabetically. Each entry incluees the title of the map, city, printer, and date; map dimensions and printing medium; descriptive/historical annotations of the map, and some bibliographic data. Twenty-four full color reproductions and over fifty black and white facmilies are included. An index of personal names (cartographers) and a chronological index of maps completes this work.

G
1046
.E4
M612

Meer, Frederick van der
Atlas of the Early Christian World. Translated and Edited by Mary F. Hedlund and H.H. Rowley. [London] Nelson , 1958
215p. illus., ports, col. maps, 36cm.

A translation of the work originally published as the Atlas van de oudchristelijke wereld. This publications includes 620 plates illustrating the history of Christianity for the first six centuries. The book covers such subjects as sculpture, architecture, mosaics, urban centers, etc. There are 42 maps in the work produced by Frederick Van der Meer. These show in great detail the various parts of the Roman Empire with plans of important cities and regions. The volume is indexed by place and personal name referring to page numbers. This volume is not an atlas in the usualy sense of the word and might better be considered a general reference work in the field of historical theology.

G
2230
.N33
1986

Nebenzahl, Kenneth
Maps of the Holy Land. New York: Abbeville Press, [1986]
164p. maps, 39cm.

This collection of reproduced antique maps fills a void in the history of cartography of the Middle East. Beautifully reproduced, the maps cover the time from Claudius Ptolemy [150AD] through Pierre Jacotin's Nazareth [1818]. The maps, many of which are in color, are expertly reproduced. Each plate is accompanied by a concise, well written explanatory text. A list of the plates, a selected bibliography, and an index to page and plate numbers completes this handsome volume.

## VI. THEMATIC ATLASES--MILITARY[History]

G
1038
.C3663
1980

Campaign Atlas to the Second World War. Department of History, U.S. Military Academy. West Point, New York: The Academy, 1980.
1v. 99col. maps, 26cm.

A series of maps showing major military actions in Europe and in the Mediterranean Theatre during the Second World War. Troop movements are shown by the use of red and blue colored lines and symbols. An excellent atlas for students of military history. Unfortunately, the Pacific Ocean Threatre of Operations during World War II is not included in this atlas. There is no index.

G
1796
.S62
E8
1978

Esposito, Vincent Joseph
A Military History and Atlas of the Napoleonic Wars. Compiled for the Department of Military Art and Engineering [West Point, New York, U.S. Military Academy] New York: AMS Press, 1978
1 v. [unpaged] 169 maps, 24cm.

Similar in outline to The West Point Atlas of American Wars, a Military History and Atlas of the Napoleonic Wars combines maps and text. The military campaigns of Napoleon are divided into twelve individual segments with individual battles listed under each. The atlas begins with the Italian Campaign and concludes with the Campaign

at Waterloo. The maps show the positions of various troop concentrations and troop movements by the use of red and blue lines. This atlas is used at the United States Military Academy and is an excellent supplement to biographies of Napoleon or histories of the Napolonic area.

G
1037
.G5
1971
Gilbert, Martin
First World War Atlas. New York: Macmillan Co. [1970]
xxxviii, 159p. 24cm

This atlas is intended as an introductory guide to as many aspects of the First World War as can be put into map form--the military, the naval, the aerial, the diplomatic, the technical, and the economic. The atlas consists of clearly, uncluttered black and white line maps, each of which is accompanied by a short textual explanation. The volume is divided into ten sections starting with "prelude to war" and ending with " the aftermath". The index is subject oriented referring to page numbers.

G
1797.21
.E29
G48
1982
Gilbert, Martin
The Macmillan Atlas of the Holocaust. New York: Macmillan Company [1982]
256p. maps, 26cm.

A very specialized atlas, the Macmillan Atlas of the Holocuast's purpose is to trace each phase of Hitler's "war" against the Jewish people. The 316 black and white maps are chronologically arranged and supplemented with photographs and a descriptive text. The maps could be more detailed in that often boldly printed cities names are devoid of roads, railroads, mountains, etc. The index is by place name, property name and subject and refers to page number

## VII. THEMATIC ATLASES--MISCELLANEOUS

G
2446
.G1
A3
1967
Ady, Peter H.
Oxford Regional Economic Atlas-Africa. Prepared by P.H. Ady and the Cartographic Department of the Clarendon Press. Oxford: Clarendon Press [1967]
164p. maps. 27cm.

Good regional and thematic maps comprise this atlas. The first sixty pages are devoted to statistical information about the economics of Africa. Map pages 1-111 carry maps of individual countrties, economic and demographic conditions, and human diseases as they are found on the African continent. Physical relief is depicted on maps by the use of the typical shading technique one has come to recognize in other Oxford University [Clarendon ]Press publications. The index is excellent giving geographic coordinates to place names. The Oxford Regional Economic Atlas of Africa is a good sized atlas for general use. However, statistical information is out of date having its last data as of 1960.

G
1046
.C2
A8
1984

Atlas of Landforms [by] H. Allen Curran [and others] Third Edition. Department of Geography and Computer Science. United States Military Academy, West Point,New York. New York: John Wiley & Sons [1984]

165p. maps, 32cm.

Copies of topographic maps accompanied by stereo aerial photographs illustrating various types of geomorphic features make up this atlas. The work is divided into ten sections with each having maps and photographs illustrating various geomorphic principles and features--work of wind, waves, streams, ice, volcanism, etc. Following the section on submarine geology, the atlas includes a section of photographs of the lunar surface and a series of colorful landsat photographs of various parts of the world. A good, however, brief list of references completes the volume. The index is to place names. This atlas would be excellent for beginning classes in geomorphology where simple and clear examples of maps illustrating principles of landform geology are needed.

G
2111
.G1
E2
1963

Economist Intelligence Unit, ltd. London. The U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe (Oxford Regional Economic Atlases). Prepared by the Economist Intelligence Unit and the Cartographic Department of the Clarendon Press [London] Oxford University Press [1963]

viii, 134p. maps, tables, 27cm.

This atlas is part of the Oxford University Press economic atlas series. As the title implies, the volume covers the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. The book is arranged with general reference maps followed by thematic maps of climate, landforms, agriculture, manufacturing, etc. A short gazetteer index completes the volume. A simple atlas which has little academic value.

G
1785
.E2
1960

The Economist [London] The Middle East and North Africa [Oxford Regional Economic Atlases] Prepared by the Economist Intelligence Unit, Ltd, and the Cartographic Department of the Clarendon Press [London] Oxford University Press, 1960.

viii, 135p. maps, tables, 27cm.

An excellent small atlas of North Africa and the Middle East. The atlas is divided into three parts--physical and political maps; thematic maps such as vegetation, climate, population; and supplementary notes and statistics. The maps are well executed and do not appear cluttered. The index is in gazetteer form with geographic coordinates. This atlas should be considered as a supplement to the Oxford Economic Atlas of the World.

G
1046
.L1
F5
1972

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Fisheries Division. Atlas of the Living Resources of the Seas. Prepared by the FAO Department of Fisheries. New York: United Nations, 1972.

1v (unpaged) maps, 29cm.

This publication is the third edition of an atlas that first appeared as FAO Fisheries Circular No. 126. The atlas, for the first time, attempts to depict the principal living resources of the sea on a

world-wide scale. The atlas comprises three series of maps. The first series of ten maps illustrates the geographic distribution and the present state of exploitation of the resources living in the world's oceans. A second series of seven maps gives some characteristic examples of fishmigration. The third and more detailed series of forty-five regional maps presents in illustrated form the geographical and vertical distribution as well as the abundance of the main stocks of various animals in each ocean region. All the maps are clearly drawn without clutter so that they are easy to read. Three colors are used throughout the atlas--red, blue, and black. The index uses the zoological name of the species and refers to page number.

G
1019
.G371
1975

General Drafting Company, Inc.
Man's Domain; a thematic atlas of the world. 3d edtion.
New York: McGraww-Hill Book Co., [1975]
80 p. maps. 34cm.

Man's Domain is a small paper back thematic and political atlas of the world. It is based on the Odyssey World Atlas. The world as a whole, North America, Canada, the United States,South America, Europe, the USSR, Asia, Africa, Indonesia, and Australasia are view separately and in the detail indicated. The use of bright color is pleasing. A place name index using page numbers and alpha-numeric coordinates completes the volume.

G
1046
.G1
G53
1961

Ginsburg, Norton Sydney
Atlas of Economic Development. [Chicago] University of Chicago Press [1961]
vii, 119p. maps, tables, 25cm.

One of the research papers of the Department of Geography of the University of Chicago, this small atlas of world economic geography pictures population distributions, agriculture, commerce, industry, transportation, etc. The maps are accompanied by a text. All maps are clearly drawn and are uncluttered. The concluding portion of the atlas is a statistical analysis written by Brian J.L. Berry.

G
2111
.G1
K5
1971

Kish, George
Economic Atlas of the Soviet Union. 2d edition. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press [1971]
90p. maps, 27cm.

Arranged by regions with agricultural, industrial, and commercial maps for each region, this atlas is a must for the student of Soviet geography. Maps are black and white outline maps. A brief introduction accompanies each section of the atlas. A short index to regions and to the map groups completes this useful atlas. Economic Atlas of the Soviet Union was compiled by one of the leading specialists on Soviet geography.

G
1106
.P3
M6
1984

Modelski, Andrew
Railroad maps of North America: the first hundred years. Washington, D:C: Library of Congress, 1984.
xxi, 186p. maps, 29cm.

The purpose of this handsome volume is to present examples of railroad maps of North America illustrating the development of various cartographic techniques and styles. The volume reproduces 92 maps from the 5,000 railroad maps in the Library of Congress Geography and Map Division collection. Examples of eastern and western surveys, general, regional, and traveler's railroad lines, and terminal maps are included with a few of the maps reproduced in color. The maps are are divided by country [Canada, the United States, Mexico] with half the volume devoted to the United States. Each map is extensively annotated and accompanied by bibliographic information. The illustrations are carefully chosen to complement the maps and the text. The index refers to page numbers. A beautiful publication of the Library of Congress, this book should prove useful to a large number of people interested in the history of transportation in North America.

G
1201
.G1
09
1975

Oxford University Press
Oxford Regional Economic Atlas--The United States and Canada. Prepared by the Cartographic Department of Oxford University Press, 2d edition. [Oxford] Oxford University Press, 1975.
128p. maps, 26cm.

An update of the 1967 edition, this atlas includes new maps on tourism and demographic topics. Included are new maps for urban places, physical geography, demography, agriculture, energy, etc. Maps are similar in design and coloring to those of other Oxford University Press atlases. A good small atlas for general use when detail is not required. Academic value of this publication is questionable.

G
1046
.G1
092
1972

Oxford University Press
Oxford Economic Atlas of the World. Prepared by the Cartographic Department of Oxford University Press, 4th edition. [London] Oxford University Press, 1972.
239p. maps, 38cm.

This atlas is in series with the other Oxford Regional Economic atlases which deal separately and in much greater detail. This atlas is in two main sections: (1) a section of world maps grouped into 13 separate subjects and (2) a statistical supplement arranged alphabetically by country. A list of sources of information is given and a gazetteer section provides an index to the maps. Most of the maps are based on statistics for 1963-65. The general design of the atlas is excellent and the use of color is attractive.

G
1401
.C3
P8
1959

Purdue University. Engineering Experiment Station
Atlas of County Drainage Maps: Indiana. Prepared by the staff of Airphoto Laboratory, Joint Highway Research Project, Engineering Experiment Station, [Lafayette] 1959.
1 v. 92maps, 48cm.

This atlas of county drainage maps of Indiana is the cumulation of a program for the development of detailed surface drainage maps using aerial photographs. The maps are of large scale and are black and white. The county maps are arranged in alphabetical order with a one page general information sheet accompanying each map. These pages give information regarding the location of the county within the state, mean annual precipitation, surface and sub-suface geology, soil region, and physiographic region. The maps indicate the location of urban places within the county and also depicts all intermittent and permanent streams. Drainage basin boundaries are not shown. A short bibliography completes the volume. There is no index.

HF
1023
.R32

Rand McNally and Company
Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide. 117th edition.
Chicago: Rand McNally Co., ©1986.
1v. (various paging) maps, 53cm.

Primarily a business atlas of the United States containing large scale maps of each state and territory and the proviences of Canada.
In no other single source can one find comparable excellence in business maps and current diverse economic and marketing statistics. Five of the seven sections of the atlas focus on the United States; about 96 per cent of the total pages. The maps of the United States are indexed separately by state. Despite its steep price and heavy business map emphasis, every university library should have a copy of this atlas among hits atlas collection.

TR
810
.R47

Richardson, Benjamin F.
Atlas of Cultural Features. [Northbrook, Ill.] Hubbard Press, [1972]
96p. maps, ill. 29cm.

A different type of atlas in that the maps are accompanied by aerial photographs of the same area. The thirty-six pairs of topographic quadrangles and aerial photographs have been divided into six major sections: survey impressions, rural settlement, agricultural impressions, industrial impressions, transportation impressions, and urban impressions. Each section of the atlas is introduced by a one page text. Following the maps and aerial photographs are two indices: the first lists the maps and cultural features found on each map; the second index is an alphabetical index of cultural and place names. This atlas is excellent for use in a beginning course in cultural geography.

G
2800
.T5
1983

The Times Atlas of the Oceans. Edited by Alastair Couper. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Co., 1983
272p. maps, 37cm.

Keeping up the high standards of the Times publications, this atlas meetings a great need for an up-to-date atlas of the world's oceans. Divided into four parts, the atlas covers the ocean environment, resources, ocean trade, ocean management, and maritime law. Clearly drawn, brightly colored maps are supported by numerous photographs and a concisely written text. The appendices contain much information regarding the oceans and shipping which otherwise might be difficult to locate. The index of place names and subjects gives geographic coordinates.

G
2446
.C8
T5
1965

Thompson, B.W.
The Climate of Africa. Nairobi, New York: Oxford University Press, 1965.
151p. maps, 46cm.

Prepared from observations taken daily at many weather stations throughout Africa, this atlas begins with a detailed explanation of the maps and charts contains in the publication. The purpose of the atlas is to present maps which describe and assist in explaining the main elements of the climate of Africa. The maps fall into two general groupings: (1) monthly or seasonal distribution of the more important climatic elements--temperature, precipitation, pressure, etc.--which can be observed from surface stations, and (2) a second group of maps consisting largely of upper air observations. The base map selected for all charts is a Mercator projection at latitute 22½ degrees North at a scale of 1:15,000,000. This projection was chosen for ease of comparision between the maps. Unfortunately there is no index.

HD
9505
.S6
U887
1985

U.S.S.R. Energy Atlas [Washington, D.C.] Central Intelligence Agency, 1985.
79p. maps, 37cm.

This atlas provides a concise, well written and well illustrated overview of the energy sources in the Soviet Union. The authors have succeeded in pulling together into one source a wide variety of information. Maps, photographs, and text provide a general understanding and appreciation of the major Soviet energy sources as well as minor fuels and alternative sources of energy. The maps are all well designed and easy to read. A pocket supplement contains a political map of the Soviet Union. The index of place names gives page numbers and geographic coordinates.

G
1201
.F7
U45
1985

United States. Bureau of the Census
Congressional District Atlas: Districts of the 99th Congress. [Washington, D.C. : Government Printing Office], 1985.
1 v. (unpaged) 28cm.

This is the tenth edition in a series first published in 1960 and reissued subsequent to Congressional district boundary changes. The format and content are basically identical to those of its predecessors. The black and white maps are arranged in alphabetical order by each state and the District of Columbia followed by Puerto Rico and other U.S. Possessions. State maps outline the Congressional districts and name each county, each state capital and cities of over 25,000 population. Shading on the state maps indicates counties or cities with two or more Congressional districts for which inset maps showing greater geographical detail are provided. Three separate tables list the Congressional districts in which each county and incorporated municipality is located. Libraries should keep all issues of this atlas for the purpose of historical comparison.

S
441
.U5

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Atlas of American Agriculture. Prepared under the supervision of O.E. Baker.Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office 1936.
6v. in 1, maps (part double) diagrs. 48cm.

An old but still good considering its age. The Atlas of American Agriculture was originally designed to include not only the sections included in this volume, but also sections relating to crops, livestock, size of farms, land utilization, farm tenancy, etc. Unfortunately these sections were never published. The atlas contains numberous charts and diagrams along with numerous black and white and colored photographs. Text material supplements all maps, photographs, and charts. There is no index. Although dated in content, this atlas is still a classic in the relams of American agricultural publications.

G
1201
.C8
U57
1983

United States. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.
Climatic Atlas of the United States. [Washington, D..C] NOAA, 1983.
80p. maps, 41cm.

This atlas may be considered an update of Visher's Climatic Atlas of the United States. The purpose of this publication is to depict the climate of the United States in terms of the distribution and variation of constitutent climatic elements. The climatic atlas presents in a uniform format a series of analyses showing the natural distribution of temperature, precipitation, wind, pressure, R.H., sunshine, etc. The isopleth technique is used throughout the publication. A standard map projection (Albers Equal-Area) was used to alllow for accurate comparison and correlations of the various climatic elements and their patterns. All the charts are in black and white. There is no index.

HC
55
.V3
1

Van Royan, William
Atlas of World Resources[Agricultural Resources of the World]
Vol. 1, New York: Published by Prentice Hall for the University of Maryland, 1954.
vi, 258p. 40cm.

Volume I of the Atlas of World Resources [Agriculture] is an attempt at a preliminary and partial appraisal of the major agricultural resources of the world. The volume gives an overview of the geographical distribution of the world's agricultural production within the framework of statistical data available at the time of publication. Information is given for both continental and small areas on easily read maps. A series of world maps at the beginning of the atlas deals with the general physical background of agricultural production. Owing to the limitations imposed by black and white printing, soil maps are not included in this publication. However, generalized land utilization maps of the major areas of the world for which fairly adequate information is available are included. The maps in the volume present a phase of the constantly changing pattern of agricultural utilization of theworld. The maps show the salient features of the geographic pattern of agricultural production as it existed at the time of publication. As is perhaps natural for an atlas of this type compiled in the United States, a somewhat larger porportion than normal is devoted to maps of North America. There is no index.

HC
55
.V3
2

Van Royan, William
Atlas of World Resources [ Mineral Resources of the World]
Vol. 2, New York: Published bv Prentice Hall for the University of Maryland [1952]
ix, 181p. maps, 40cm.

This atlas is a conspectus of the world situation with respect to mineral production and reserves. The volume is designed for those persons who are interested in the basic foundation of our economics and that of the world at large in terms of minerals. Emphasis is focused upon the major mineral deposits being exploited at the time the atlas was produced. Maps and graphs show salient features of the geographic distribution of mineral deposits and mineral production. Many of the special maps show major mineral deposits in great detail. The text is subsidiary to the maps and is designed to review succinctly the most important technical factors that enter into the exploitation of deposits of each of the minerals, the basic processing methods involved, the reserve situation, nationality of control as well as principal users of minerals in our modern economy. Twenty-nine commodities were chosen to be included in this atlas as those believed to be of greatest commerical importance. The general information pertaining to the mineral deposits of the Soviet Union is incomplete and accurate production data for the U.S.S.R. and certain adjacent countries was not available for inclusion into the volume. As with the Atlas of Agriculture there is no index.

G
1201
.C8
V5
1954

Visher, Stephen Sargent
Climatic Atlas of the United States. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1954.
xii, 403p. maps, 30cm.

An atlas which includes 1, 031 maps and charts depicting various meteorological elements such as temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, etc. The maps are clearly drawn black and white line drawings taken from many and various sources. In every case the source of the map is given in footnotes. A great many of the maps and charts are based on datafrom first order stations of the United States Weather Bureau. The atlas aims primarily to present facts. There are general interpretations of climatic phenomena based on the physical controls of climate, but generally this atlas does not attempt to interpret climate or the causes of the same. The concluding pages of the book show various climatic regions of the United States. This section is followed by a listing of the sources of maps and a subject index referring to page numbers.

G
1812.21
.F9
W3
1985

Waller, Robert. The Atlas of British Politics. Dover: Longwood Publishing Co., 1985.
ix, 205p. maps, 21cm.

The Atlas of British Politics provides a geographical understanding of present day British political and social situations. The maps are divided into thirteen sections beginning with a section of general maps followed by maps of twleve regional sections including Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. Each section with the exception of Northern Ireland consists of a series of maps of parlimentary constituencies showing winnders of elections, support for various political parties, levels of education, unemployment, etc. The information used to compile these maps is based on the 1981 General Census (British) and the results of the 1983 General British Election. The cartography is excellent. The relatively up to-day statistics throughout the text, tables, and maps enables the book to be seen as a successor to Kennear's The British Voter published in 1981. There is no index.

G
1201
.C3
W3
1973

Geraghty, James J.
Water Atlas of the United States. Port Washington: Water Information Center[1973]
1 v. (unpaged) maps, 36cm.

The Water Atlas of the United States is the only available comprehensive visual guide to the water situations in the United States. This new up-dated edition has a total of 122 maps with subject matter that has been expanded to include water pollution, water quality, conservation of water, water laws, and water-based recreation. The basic purpose of the atlas is to present complex national water data in a readily understandable form. All the maps have been drawn on a similar base so that the reader can easily compare data from map to map. Unfortunately a major omission of this atlas is the lack of an index.

## VIII. THEMATIC ATLASES--UNITED STATES HISTORY

G 1201 .S1 A8 1984

Atlas of American History 2d Revised Edition. New York: Scribner's and Sons [1984]
xii, 306p. maps, 29cm

The Atlas of American History, 2d revised edition, prepared by the Schribner Reference Books Division, follows the same attention to clarity and detail as was found in the previous edition. In a few instances it was necessary to alter some maps found in the first edition. For example, added is the Norse voyages [ca 1000AD] and Jaques Cartier's voyage of 1535. These voyage routes now appear on the map of the"Discovery of America". National forest areas were added to the map of National Parks. Some maps from the earlier editions have been updated with statistics from the 1980 U.S. Census. The new chapter, "Current Issues 1978-1984",continues treatment of the economy and supplements material shown in earlier chapters with attention to recent developments in nuclear energy and national security. Throughout the work it is the intention of the editiors to maintain the high standards set by the earlier edition of this atlas. The index refers to page numbers.

G 1201 .S3 A8 1976

Atlas of Early American History: The Revolutionary Era 1760-1790. Edited by Lester Cappon. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1976.
157p. maps, 37cm.

An impressive new historyal atlas containing seventy-four pages of colored maps. The basic framework of this book is chronological; conceived as a work of history rather than one of historical geography. Three periods are easily recognized in the table of contents-the colonial years before 1776, the War of the American Revolution, and three-the post-war years of the Confederation period. The excellent cartographic presentations are followed by an extensive explanatory text. The index is detailed, however, coordinates are not given for place names.

E 78 .G7 A87 1987

Atlas of Great Lakes Indians History. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1987.
vx, 224p. maps, 31cm.

A well written history of the Indians of the Great Lakes region of the United States. Sepia tone pictures and drawns plus maps supplement the written portion of the volume. Following introductory pages the atlas is divided into chronological periods of Indian life; i.e. Iroquoian Wars, Indian Villages of 1780, Blackhawk Wars, etc. The volume ends with a selected bibliography and an alpha-numeric index.

G
1201
.S1
G5
1969

Gilbert, Martin. American History Atlas. [New York] Macmillan Co., [1969]
112p. maps, 24cm.

The aim of this atlas according to its preface is to provide a concise yet informative guide to United States history through the use of maps. Small black and white maps illustrate territorial expansion, economic, social, political, and military aspects of American life up through the 1960's. Useful for a very broad overview of United States history on an elementary level, this atlas can not be considered academic in content. There is no index.

G
1281
.J1
H5
1984

Hilliard, Sam Bowers. Atlas of Antebellum Southern Agriculture. Cartography by Clifford P. Duplechin and Mary Lee Eggart. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press [1984]
xi, 77p. 29cm.

Scholars of American history seldom attempt an analysis of the nation without subdividing the country into sections. Despite the near universal recognition of "The South" as a geographic region, this area is by no means homogeneous. It is too large and its environmental resources too diverse to be treated as a uniform entity. Consequently its agriculture exhibits a striking diversity. The purpose of this atlas is to show this diversity of agriculture within the accepted boundaries of the "South". The primary emphasis of the volume is on agriculture but someother items such as population and slaves are included because they impinge directly upon agriculture. The maps are divided into seven units: [1] the land, [2] the atmosphere [3] population, [4] the land and labor s system [5] livestock [6] major crops, and [7] other crops. All maps are produced at the same scale and on the same projection which makes for easy comparisons between maps. Both isopleth and choropleth maps along with dot maps are used to depict statistical information. The use of sepia tones for many of the maps is pleasing to the eye. This atlas, although narrow in its coverage should have a lasting influence. There is no index; however, the table of contents indicates subjects andpage numbers.

G
1201
.F7
H5
1984

Historical U.S. County Outline Map Collection 1840-1980. Baltimore: Department of Geography, University of Maryland, 1984.
1 portfolio [15 folded leaves] maps, 60cm.

A series of looseleaf black and white outline maps for eastern and western United States [states] from 1840 through 1980 makes up this atlas. For each decade set, the right hand side contains a blank national county map for plotting purposes; while the left side contains large scale county maps and boundary maps for the United States. The atlas is good in that it shows, using outline maps, the growth of the United States in terms of county expansions.

G
1201
.S1
J3
1978

Jackson, Kenneth T. ed.
Atlas of American History. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, [1978]
xv, 294p. maps, 28cm.

A useful historical atlas whose first edition was designed to accompany and supplement the Dictionary of American History. This second edition retains all the maps from the original plus adding fifty-one new maps. Most of the additional maps deal with twentieth century developments. A third of the new maps are essentially demographic in nature. The black and white maps are arranged chronologically. The maps in their sequence are planned to show growth, expansion, military history, etc. The maps show places, battles, traisl, railroads, canals, forts, etc., as they existed in times past. An excellent atlas which shows little duplication with Paullin's Atlas of the Historical Geography of the United States. The index is alphabetic to place names shown on the maps.

Z
6027
.M62
K2

Karpinski, Louis C. Historical Atlas of the Great Lakes and Michigan.
Lansing: Michigan Historical Commission, 1931.
104p. facm. maps, 23cm.

This atlas comprises 100 facimile black and white maps of Michigan. The maps were originally published to accompany Bibliography of the Printed Maps of Michigan. The maps range in time from 1804 to 1880. The reproduction is escellent. A useful collection of old maps for the student of Michigan history. The index is to personal name and refers to page numbers.

G
1201
.S1
L6
1953

Lord, Clifford L. Historical Atlas of the United States. New York:
Henry Holt Co., 1953
238p. maps, 28cm.

An inexpensive but useful historical atlas of the United States with 312 outline maps. The atlas is divided into four sections: (1) general maps, (2) colonial period, (3) 1775-1865, and (4) 1865-1960. Maps cover such topics as political and economic history, population, military campaigns, suffrage, education, and natural resources. The appendices include information on presidential elections, immigration, and railroad mileage. Each section of the volume is prefaced with a one or two page explanatory text. The atlas supplements but does not replace Paullin or Adams. The index refers to place names and subjects.

G
1201
.F9
M3
1982

Martis, Kenneth C. ed.
The Historical Atlas of United States Congressional Districts, 1789-1983. New York: The Free Press [1982]
302p. maps, 32cm.

This atlas is the first in the United States Congress Bicentennial Atlas project. The book is divided into thre principal parts: [1] introduction [2] ninty-seventh Congressional district maps, one for each Congress along with an alphabetical listing of all individuals elected to Congress with indication of the members state and Congressional District, and [3] a legal description of each Congressional District's geographic composition. A good index to personal names completes the volume.

G
1201
.S3
N4
1974

Nebenzahl, Kenneth
Atlas of the American Revolution. Map Selection and Commentary by Kenneth Nebenzahl. Chicago: Rand McNally & Company [1974]
218p. maps, 39cm.

This atlas reproduces 18th century maps along with a commentary and a narrative text. At the time of the American revolution instant dissemination of news from remote battle scenes was of course unknown. However the people of England were keenly interested in the war in America as are people today in events taking places elsewhere in the world. Maps helped them to understand and visualize the military engagements. The maps and battle plans that make up this atlas record specific military and naval activities from the first confrontation at Lexington and Concord to the British surrender at Yorktown. The excellent and interesting maps reproduced in this atlas have been carefully selected based on their content, rarity, and quality of engraving. One of the unique features of this volume is that the publisher was able to work directly from original engravings. The fidelity of these reproductions was thus made possible. Each map was engraved from a drawing made by an eyewitness and all maps were published during the period of the event they depict. In this book they are arranged chronologically by geographic area in accordance with the way the fighting progressed. A flow-chart (pages 19-21) summarizes the military actions by location and by time. The science of military topographical engineering and the art of map-making based upon it had been developed to a high degree by 1775. Viewing the maps, charts, and plans in this atlas makes it possible to visualize the events somewhat as they appeared to the 18th century public. A fine index completes the volume in which place and personal names are listed by page number. The atlas also lists the maps presented in the volume and gives brief bibliographic information for each.

G
1201
.S1
P3

Paullin, Charles O.
Atlas of the Historical Geography of the United States. Edited by John K. Wright [Washington, D.C.: Carnegie Institute of Washington, 1932]
xv, 162p. 688 maps on 166 plates, 37cm.

The first adequate atlas of American history. Maps are well drawn with many reproductions of early maps. The maps cover the following main topics: exploration, settlement, population, and towns 1650-1790; States, Territories, and cities 1798-1930; colleges, universities, and churches 1783- 1890; boundaries 1607-1927; political parties and opinions 1788-1930, etc. Some of the maps contained in this atlas would be otherwise difficult to locate. The index which differentiates between maps and text is alphabetical by name and by subject. The Wright and Paullin atlas was the first major historical atlas of the United States and is still probably the most comprehensive work of its kind.

G 1201 .S1 U5 1959
United States Military Academy
The West Point Atlas of American Wars. Chief editor Brig. General Vincent J. Esposito. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1959.
2v. maps, 27cm.

Volume I covers Colonial Wars up through the Spanish American War [1689-1900] while Volume II begins with WorldWar I and concludes with the Korean conflict [1900-1953. At the beginning of each section [war] there is a detailed contents page and a chronology of events that occurred during that conflict. The atlas contains multi-colored maps of military campaigns, battles, etc. Facing each map is a clearly written text that helps explan and describe the military events depicted on the facing map. An excellent atlas of military history and for the military history buff.

## IX. THEMATIC ATLASES--WORLD HISTORY

G 2111 .S1 A2 1967
Adams, Arthur E.
An Atlas of Russian and East European History. New York: Frederick A Praeger [1966]
204p. maps, 21cm.

The expressed purpose of this atlas is to present an account of the history of Russia and Eastern Europe. The volume emphasises how this area between western Europe and Asia shared in the politicl and cultural development of both; yet developed its own political and cultural form. Clearly drawn black and white maps are accompanied by textual information. A good index of both place and personal names completes this work.

G 1808 .B63 1765A
Bowen, Emanuel
The Royal English Atlas: Eighteenth Century County Maps of England and Wales. [Devon: David & Charles, 1971]
191p. maps, 46cm.

A facmilie edition of the Royal English Atlas of 1760. Plates are black and white and are beautifully reprinted. An excellent atlas for students of English history.

D 208 .C2 1924
The Cambridge Modern History Atlas. Edited by Sir A.W. Ward [and Others] Cambridge At the University Press, 1924.
xix, 229p. maps, 24cm.

This is the second edition of an atlas published separately and as Volume 14 of the Cambridge Modern History. The atlas covers the period 1490 through 1910. The maps are clearly drawn, colorfull and easy to read and interpret. Many of the plates are two page spreads. The atlas begins with an 118 page introduction followed by an index to local names mentioned in the introduction. The maps then are followed by an extensive second index to place names plotted on the atlas plates. Each place name is indexed by map number and by geographic coordinates. An old atlas yet still a very useful publication.

G
2206
.S1
G5
1975

Gilbert, Martin
Atlas of the Arab-Israelli Conflict. New York: Macmillan Co., 1974.
109p. 24cm

This atlas was first published in Great Britain in 1974 under the title The Arab-Israelli Conflict: Its History in Maps. The charts are neatly drawn and easy to read. The maps trace the history of the conflict in the Middle East between the Arabs and the Jews from 1900 to 1975. The publication is divided into six sections starting with "Prelude to Conflict" and ending with the"Yon Kipper War". Unfortunately, there is no index. A good small atlas covering the major conflicts in the Middle East.

G
2306
.S1
H4
1966

Herrmann, Albert
An Historical Atlas of China. Norton Ginsburg, General Editor. Chicago: Aldine Publishing Co. [1966]
xxxii, 88p. maps, 30cm

This excellent historical atlas of China is based on Herrmann's Historical and Commercial Atlas of China 1935. The first fifty-five pages of this publications consists of a redrafting of the historical maps of the original edition. The modern China maps in the original book were replaced completely by a series of economic and cultural maps of modern China which with due qualification on reliability of data groups is probably the most useful set of multi-colored systematic maps of China available in English. These maps include charts of population, ethno-linguistic groups, land use, political administrative units, etc,,along with maps of the Chinese in Southeast Asia. Although a general physical map of China is included in the collection of maps, no attempt has been made to reproduce maps of other physical elements which are readily available in other sources. A unique feature of this atlas is a listing of Chinese characters. An index of place names to both historical and modern Chinese maps completes the volume. This atlas is still the only atlas to present a conspecutus of Chinese toponymy in in the amplitude of its historical development.

G 2446 .S1 H5 1985

Historical Atlas of Africa. General editor J.F. Ajayi. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1985.
163p. maps, 40cm

An excellent work reflecting the editor's desire to bring together experts on different periods of African history to produce an atlas in full color and that makes use of thelatest cartographic techniques. The maps and the text are on facing pages which is useful when referring to maps indicated in the text. The index to personal and place names appearing on the maps and in the text is extensive with many cross references.

G 1116 .S1 H58 1987 1

Historical Atlas of Canada: From the Beginning to 1800. Edited by R. Cole Harris. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1987.
1v. maps, 38cm.

More than a bound collection of maps, this atlas constitutes the first of threevolumes of a major venture in national scholarship. The atlas is an inter-disciplinary venture involving cartographers, geographers, historians, anthropologists, and archaeologists. The appraisal of the project's conceptualization and production must be regarded as an evaluation of contemporary expertise in Canadian historical geography. The volume consists of six sections containing sixty-nine plates. Each section is introduced by a scholarly text. Plates are usually dominated by cartographic displays to which are added blocks of text, sketches, graphs, flow diagrams, reproductions of native art, interpretative thematic maps, tables, architectural plans and bibliographies up to twenty pages. The first section [18 plages] examines Canadian pre-history; the second [14 plates] treates the development of the Atlantic Realsm with an emphasis on fisherd,es Acadian settlement, and the Loyalist settlements along the Maritime coast. "Inland Expansion" [section 3 with 12 plates] considers the exploration, trading, and settlement of the French in the St.Lawrence -Great Lakes basin, concluding with the military conflict with the British and the final establishment of British North America. Section 4 [12 plates] interprets the social and economic intra-structure of French Canadian St. Lawrence settlements. Section 5 [11 plates] deals with the outer periphery of French and British influenceb throughout the Hudson Bay and Prairie west regions--the distribution of the indigenous population, trade patterns, and the progress of exploration. The final section [2 plates] presents European and native spheres of influence during the 1800's. All the maps constitute imaginative displays of current research about a vast array of historical themes in Canadian pre-history and of early colonial history. Unfortunately, there is no index and the maps do vary somewhat in quality. However, on the whole, tahis publication is a worthy addition to Canadian scholarly projects.

G
1116
.S1
K4

Kerr, Donald Gordon G.
Historical Atlas of Canada. Toronoto: Thomas Nelson and Sons, Ltd, [1960]
ix, 120p. maps, 31cm.

Prepared with the cooperation of the Canadian Historical Society's Committee on an Historical Atlas of Canada, this atlas compares favorably with Paullin. The publication is divided into six main chapters. Each section is then sub-divided into a number of sub-headings. For each section, in addition to the well drawn maps, there are charts and graphs which help to illustrate major political and economics trends in the history of the country. The maps are accompanied with a descriptive text. An adequate index completes the volume with reference to text and map pages.

G
1033
.K49
1892

Kiepert, Heinrich
Atlas Antiqus: Twelve Maps of the Ancient World for Schools and Colleges, 11th edition enlarged and revised. Boston: Schewell and Sanborn [1892]
27p, 12 double maps, 37cm.

An atlas that has been frequently revised and enlarged. A fairly good but old general atlas of the world during Greek and Roman times. The maps are double paged with many having insets in the coroner of the main map. Countries and proviences are shown by color tints and boundary lines by darker colors. Landforms are depicted by the use of hatchures. The index contains all the ancient geographical names found on the maps giving page numbers and alpha-numeric coordinates.

G
2445
.K6
1970

Klemp, Egon
Africa On Maps Dating from the Twelfth to the Eighteenth Century. Translated from the German by Margaret Stone and Jeffrey C. Stone. New York:McGraw-Hill Book Co [1970[
[1] 1., 77maps, 53cm.

In this volume of facsimile maps of ancient Africa is offered offered a selection of the more important old maps of the continent. Included in the collection are those maps which either have some connection with the history of discovery of Africa, its culture, or have considerable artistic merit. Most of the maps are reproduced in color, at their original size, thus enabling the reader the ability not only to reconstruct the succession of events that occurred during the discoveries of Africa but also to follow the changes in the art and science of cartography. Since old manuscripts and original printed maps of Africa are dispersed amongst

a great many libraries, any comparative study is very difficult. Moreover there are very few maps of Africa of this age on the second-hand market; hence this volume offers the historical cartographer a unique opportunity to acquire a complete collection of excellent photographic copies. Great importance was attached by the publisher to the reproduction of every detail on the original maps. In the pocket supplement are notes intended to give the reader information about the origin of the maps.

G
1030
.M42
1960

Meer, Frederick van der
Atlas of Western Civilization. English version by T.A. Birrell. Princeton: Van Nostrand [1960]
240p. maps, 36cm

This atlas is concerned principally with the development of Western culture and civilization. The publication is divided into four parts--The Roots (The Hellas, Rome, and Christianity) Medieval Christendom, National Civilization, and From Europe to the Atlantic World. Photographs of works of art as well as geographic and historic sites outnumber the maps. The index consists of personal as well as place names. This book is more of a general reference work than a true atlas.

G
1845
.P6

Poole, Reginald Lane, ed.
Historical Atlas of Modern Europe From the Decline of the Roman Empire. Oxford At The Clarendon Press, 1896-1902.
1v. maps, 41cm.

An excellent historical atlas based somewhat on G. Droysen's Allgmeiner Historischer Handatlas (1886) and on Karl Spruner von Mertz's Handatlas fur die Geschicte des Mittelalters und Neuerenzeit, but with much greater detail on the British Isles. The atlas consists of ninty maps each with accompanying notes. Somes of the maps are followed by a short bibliography. The maps are colored in pastel shades hatchures beging used to denote mountains. Unfortunately for this excellent historical atlas there is no index.

G
1030
.R3
1965

Rand McNally and Company
Rand McNally Atlas of World History. Edited by R.R. Palmer. Chicago: Rand McNally Co., [1965]
216p. maps, 28cm.

A well made atlas with seventy-five colored and fifty black and white maps. North American and European history receives the greatest coverage. Latin America, Africa, and Asia are covered but in cursory detail. Clearly written pages of explanatory text are inter-leaved with the maps. The statistical appendix is useful in that it gives data for population emigration, and size of cities as of the date of publication. The atlas is divided into five main parts--Ancient Times, Medieval Europe, Modern Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. There is a name index with alpha-numeric coordinages and page numbers.

G
1030
.S4
1980

Shepherd, William Robert
Historical Atlas. 9th edition. New York: Barnes & Noble 1980.
226p. maps 27cm

For many years the standard and most used historical atlas, this publication covers the years from 1450 B.C. to 1964A.D. This ninth edition contains all the maps of the earlier editions plus a special supplement [plates 218-26] of maps for theperiod since 1929. The mapsare all clearly drawn and uncluttered. The use of bright colors greatlyenhances this edition. The index is in three parts(original index) (index supplement for maps 1911-1929) and additional changes. Sections of this atlas have also been published separately under the titles Atlas of Ancient History,and Atlas of Medieval History. The index is to page numbers with letter coordinates.

G
1030
.S98
1877

Sprunger von Merz, Karl
Historisch-Geographsicher Schulatlas: Drei und Zwanzig Coloriste Karten in Kuperstich. Gotha: J. Perthes, 1877.
xxiii, maps, 25cm.

An example of a fine cartographically designed historical atlas for school use. The initial pages describe the various plates in this volume. The languaged used is G German which limits the use of the publication. There is no index.

G
1030
.T54
1984

The Times Atlas of World History. Revised Edition. Edited by Geoffrey Barraclough. Maplewood: Hammond, 1984.
360p. maps, 37cm.

The maps of thisatlas aim to present a view of history which is world-wide in concept and presentation, and which does justice, without prejudice or favor to the achievements of all peoples in all ages and in all parts of the world. Map plates with accompanying text are grouped in seven major sections--(1) the world of early man, (2) first civilizations, (3) classical civilization of Eurasia, (4) the world of divided regions, (5) the world of the emerging West, (6) the Age of European dominance, and (7) the Age of Global civilization. This revised edition is up-dated to the early 1980s. Maps are brightly colored and clearly drawn. A substantial glossary follows the map plates. The index which is detailed refers to page numbers. No coordinates are given for place names.

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